Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 7.

SPEECH
OF
HON. EDWARD M'PHERSON,
Of Pennsylvania, Delivered in the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JAN. 23, 1861.

The House having under consideration the report from the select committee of thirty-three—

Mr. McPHERSON said:

Mr. SPEAKER: It has been said, we are in the midst of a revolution. It is more accurate to say, that we are in the presence of a vast conspiracy, which has at length assumed the proportions of revolution. I propose to examine and try to understand it.

Whence comes it? By what means? Whither does it tend? Three pregnant questions.

THE CONSPIRACY.

The blow comes from conspirators, who admit that long ago they laid the plan, that carefully they have prepared the means, and that such has been their life-labor. Turning to the proceedings of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina in 1850, in a debate upon a proposition for a southern Congress, we find that one member (Mr. W. S. Lyles) said that the remedy for their wrongs was the *union of the South and the formation of a southern confederacy.* Several members declared their purpose so to vote on the pending bill as to *hasten the dissolution of the Union.* In the "sovereign convention" of South Carolina, recently in session, one member (Mr. Parker) said, in the debate upon the secession ordinance, "this is no spasmodic effort that has come suddenly upon us; but it has been gradually culminating *for a long series of years*, until, at last, it has come to that point when we may say the matter is entirely right." Another member (Mr. Inglis) said: "Most of us have had this matter under *consideration for the last twenty years.*" Another member, (Mr. Keitt,) recently a member of this House, said he "had been engaged in this movement ever since he entered political life." He rejoicingly pronounced the Union buried, and dropped its flag on the grave. Another member, (Mr. Rhett,) once a member of this House, and afterwards a Senator of the United States, said that "the secession of South Carolina is not an event of a day, is not produced by Mr. Lincoln's election, or by the non-execution of the fugitive slave law, *but is a matter which has been gathering head for thirty years.*" Thus the conspiracy is confessed.—Ex-Representatives, ex-Senators, in the face of the world, declare that the overthrow of the Government was their great object of desire and effort, while they were sworn officers of that Government, receiving compensation from it, and intrusted with the care of its vast interests.

Had it not been confessed, it could easily been proved. As far back as 1844, Mr. Clay wrote to a citizen of Alabama:

"From developements now being made in South Carolina, it is perfectly manifest that a party exists in that State, seeking a dissolution of the Union, and for that purpose employ the pretext of the rejection of Mr. Tyler's abominable treaty."

In May, 1833, General Jackson, in his letter to Rev. Andrew J. Crawford, after congratulating himself on the death of nullification, and the defeat and dishonor of its advocates, remarked as follows:

"The tariff, it is now known, was a mere pretext."

* * * * "Therefore the tariff was only the pretext, and disunion and a southern confederacy the real object."

He then adds the prophetic words:

"The next pretext will be the negro or slavery question."

How accurately the sagacious patriot measured the conspirators: how thoroughly he comprehended them; how clearly he foresaw their net-work of devices!

How firmly they seized the pretext, how perseveringly they have handled it, let their ever increasing agitation, their ever-rising exactions, their destruction of men and parties for infidelity to it, and their more and more unreasonable demands, give answer. Do you need further evidence? Recall the secession excitement of 1850, the Nashville convention of 1851, the frequent (so-called) southern commercial conventions, the repeated fillibustering expeditions, the secession demonstrations of 1857-58, and the organization of "United Southerners," described and recommended by Mr. Yancey, in his Slaughter letter of June 15, 1858, whose purpose was to "establish committees of safety" all over the cotton States, to "fire the southern heart, instruct the southern mind, give courage to each other, and, at the proper moment, by one organized, concerted action, to precipitate the cotton States into a revolution." This league included men of all parties who, (such is the description,) "keeping up their old party relations on all other questions, will hold the southern issue paramount, and will influence parties, Legislatures, and statesmen." What fearful, if not fatal, measure of success has crowned their ceaseless endeavors to rouse, excite, and inflame the southern mind to the desired points of revolution, the seditious condition of the Gulf States demonstrates.

ITS CHARACTERISTICS.

The conspiracy was wide-spread, combined many powerful influences, and appropriated the aptagency of a secret, and probably oath-bound, organization. It apparently invaded the Cabinet, making executive officers connivers at, if not participants in, its atrocious policy. It penetrated the Departments, and used their machinery for its nefarious purposes. And it has been suggested, not improbably, that the House and Senate Chambers have not escaped defilement. At its touch, privacy was penetrated, secret doors opened, all information gained, and all desirable dispositions effected. So intelligent were the guiding spirits, and so perfect their arrangements, that when, at a given signal, treason lifted its head in a thousand quarters, few supposed that the sudden and simultaneous movement was the result of foresight and preparation. A conspiracy so wide, complete, and extensive, never before threatened the overthrow of the national Constitution, and the destruction of human hopes and rights.

If judged by its causes, real or pretended, it must be pronounced unjustified; if by its characteristics, wicked and diabolical. In every element, it is hateful and despicable. It was conceived in disappointed personal ambition, and born of cunning and calculating malignity. It has fed and thrived upon the worst of passions, and its very grossness betrays the hideousness of its life. Its footprints are plainly traceable upon the nation's pathway for a quarter of a century; and now into this magnificent but uncompleted Capitol has come its ghastly and horrid form, its scowling face and wrathful words and hating heart. To many, unsuspicious of such depravity, it has come unawares. Others have long observed its stealthy creep. It has been here before. A year ago it moved angrily through these marble Halls. It has returned, tenfold more violent and vicious. As it is, we must meet it—either succumb to it, parry it, or maintain the contest necessary to destroy it.

ITS HISTORY.

This suggests the second point: What means have brought it? These conspirators live in southern States, but have, or have had, allies in northern. Their first attempt upon the Government was made in 1832, when they met the iron will and sterling patriotism of Andrew Jackson, whose Roman virtue no bribes could sway or threats subdue. They retired vanquished, fleeing to the sand hills of the Palmetto State, where, nursing their wrath, they kept it warm. While the hero lived, he checked and thwarted them. Dying, he, with wonderful significance, enjoined his family to use the memorials of his bravery in defending the Union from "domestic traitors," as well as foreign enemies. From 1840 to 1848 they labored assiduously to corrupt the popular heart, using artfully the agitation consequent upon Texan annexation. In 1851 they took steps towards the overt act, but the southern heart had not yet been fired, and the cotton States would not be precipitated into revolution. Crafty in the use of pretexts—as observed by Jackson, Clay, and Benton, and now by all—thoroughly intent upon their single purpose, watchful of and eager for opportunity, and gathering energy from defeat, they have labored relentlessly the last ten years; and, aided by the excitement created by the ruthless repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the subsequent despotic Kansas policy of two democratic Administrations, they are now, in 1861, as if to prove the continuity of their life, executing the programme marked out in 1851, as most efficient for the destructive work.

For years they suffered for want of a suitable agency through which, unsuspected, to reach the public. For a time they were excluded from the Democratic party; but they at length reentered it, and at once its decay began. By a gradual process they changed both its *creed* and *policy*. They reversed, as a necessary preliminary, the theory of the very nature of the Government, and the source of its power. Jackson, following the fathers, taught that—

"This is a Government in which all the *people* are represented; which operates directly on the people individually; not upon the States; they retain all the power they did not grant. But each State, having expressly parted with so many powers as to constitute, jointly with the other States, a single nation, cannot from that period, possess any right to secede; because such secession does not break a league, but destroys the unity of a nation; and any injury to that unity is not only a breach which would result from the contravention of a compact, but it is an offence against the whole Union. To say that any State may at pleasure secede from the Union, is to say that the United States are not a nation; because it would be a solecism to contend that any part of a nation might dissolve its connection with other parts, to their injury or ruin, without committing any offence."

The southern Democracy of this day, almost with unanimity, assert and maintain this "right of secession;" while many northern (especially Breckinridge) Democrats, mildly denying it, give them "aid and comfort," by skillfully prating of the unconstitutionality of coercion. To justify this form of reasoning, they deny the popular character of the Government, and rest it upon the States, defining the relations between the States as a league, and the General Government as an agent, which each one is at liberty to discard at pleasure, and which, as recently expressed, the seceders are about to hand over to the remaining partners—themselves retiring! Largely depriving the national Government of vitality, they have proportionably exaggerated the State Governments—allegiance to which, in violation of the precise language and the entire theory of the Constitution, they have placed *first* in the scale of obligation. From defacing the creed of the party, they proceeded, by an irresistible logic, to denationalize its *policy*, destroying its nobler features, and supplanting them with either the shadows of former substance or the denial of former attributes. They have denied the right and paralyzed the power of the Government to protect the labor of the country. They have made of no effect its power to construct river and harbor improvements, or aid internal commerce.—They have destroyed its efficiency for many important, practical, and useful purposes, not now necessary to be named, and have limited its agency to the narrowest fields—thus removing, it as far as possible, from the people; and whilst, by numerous means, destroying the centripetal tendencies in our system, they have intensified the centrifugal, already increased by our widened territory and its diverse interests, by unduly elevating the claims and rights of the States, to whose "peculiar system," as contrasted with the nation's, they are now, by natural consequence, attempting to give extra territorial vitality in derogation of the general weal. The necessary result of this policy, embraced by many with that view, has been to weaken the bonds of the Union, and, by a gradual but certain process, to prepare the people sought to be enticed for the rebellious and revolutionary purposes now avowed. On every occasion, in every mode, and on every subject *save one*, they have dwarfed the policy of the Democratic party, and left it a husk without life-giving or life-sustaining quality.

I have said, on every subject save one. I refer, of course, to that which is their chiefest pretext. On all questions affecting slavery, they treat the Constitution with violence, stretching it far beyond its letter or spirit.—To this end they have adapted themselves, successively, with amazing readiness, to every necessity of the hour. Anxious to break down the doctrine of Congressional prohibition, they adopted the theory of leaving to the Territorial Legislatures the control of the 'domestic institutions' of the people. That passing purpose sufficiently secured, they denied the power of the Territorial Legislatures hostilely to touch slavery. Using this doctrine for a temporary purpose, they threw it aside as worthless, setting up in its place the dogma that, as the Constitution recognizes slavery, neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature can prohibit it, and both must protect it against a hostile local sentiment. Proclaiming the sanctity of compromises until that of 1850 is accepted, they repudiate all such notions in 1854 and destroy the Missouri compromise of 1820, which while not in their way, was esteemed well nigh sacred, and fit to be extended to the Pacific. In their eagerness for the admission of slave States, they sought, in 1858, to drag Kansas into the Union against the will of her people, under a fraudulent slavery constitution which did not embody the popular wish, and was known to be in opposition to it—a measure of wrong repudiated by the Territory, condemned by the conscience of the country, and, *after the act*, confessed by a distinguished supporter, to have been a disgraceful measure, which "should have been kicked out of Congress." While in 1860 and 1861, they resisted to the last point the admission of Kansas with free institutions conformable to the popular will. So wholly have the conspirators wielded the Democratic organization in their destruction of the old landmarks set up by great men to be preserved forever.

As the conspirators debauched the creed and policy of the Democratic party, so they manipulated the men of that party, or discarded those they could not manipulate. In 1844, when Van Buren promised to be unyielding, they prevented his nomination by establishing in the convention a novel and arbitrary rule, till then unknown, which transferred control of the party from the majority to the minority, who have held it ever since, and thro' it have ruled the country. In 1847, they threatened the 'crushing out' process against all who advocated the Wilmot proviso. In 1848, Gen. Cass gained their support by abandoning former opinions, and adopting new ones, couched, however, in such Delphic words that they were interpreted oppositely in different sections. In 1849-50, a sagacious and patriotic southern President, when resisting their machinations, was struck down by death. In 1852, they nominated General Pierce, whose antecedents and surroundings were satisfactory. During his administration vast evil was done, and vastly more prepared. In 1856 they gracefully yielded to the necessity of the nomination of Mr. Buchanan, who did not falter in their service until it would have been treasonable to go further. In 1860, their real character and purpose was disclosed. Fearing and hating Mr. Douglas for one act of disobedience, they expended every effort to prevent his nomination. The two third rule and other appliances failing, they kept the Charleston Convention several weeks in session, forced an adjournment to Baltimore, where failing to defeat Mr. Douglas, they seceded, broke the convention in twain, nominated a second candidate, hopelessly divided the Democratic party, and compelled a Republican victory.

Thus, the Democratic party divided, the Republican party triumphant, the whole southern people purposely misled as to its opinions and policy, and the fitting occasion supposed to have arrived for placing the match to the magazine, the conspiracy was unveiled. To day it stands before the American people the most hideous development in their history or that of any other nation.

ITS PURPOSE AND PATH.

I proceed to the third question: whither does it tend, and by what path? The path is the asserted right of secession; the end, the dissolution of the present Union. On the other question, at least equally important: what shall follow dissolution? there is great difference of opinion. Some prefer a southern confederacy, with a constitution much like the present, others propose a reconstruction of this Government, with new guarantees and conditions, on the extent of which they again differ. All, however, I believe, agree in "sloughing off" New England. Others incline to a constitutional monarchy; others again, as foreshadowed by Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, to a strong military government. There is much method in their madness; they agree upon the *destructive part* of their policy, but largely differ upon the *constructive;* no new experience, since to pull down requires only brute force; to build up requires great qualities. I have heard it lately said that three things were necessary in governmental construction: wise men, money, and the favor of God. If this be true, this southern movement must have disastrous termination.

The path chosen is by the alleged right possessed by each State to secede at pleasure from the Union. It is scarcely necessary to say that this is a doctrine wholly without authority, against common sense, and repudiated in terms by the most eminent of statesmen.—Mr. Madison, in the recently published letters to N. P. Trist, Esq., written in 1832, says:

"I partake of the wonder that the men you name should view secession in the light mentioned. The essential difference between a free government and a government not free is, that the former is founded in compact, the parties to which are mutually and equally bound by it. *Neither of them, therefore, can have a greater right to break off from the bargain than the others have to hold him to it.* And certainly there is nothing in the Virginia resolutions of 1798 adverse to this principle, which is that of common sense and common justice. The fallacy which draws a different conclusion from them lies in confounding a single party with the parties to the constitutional compact of the United States. The latter, having made the compact, may do what they will with it. The former, as one of the parties, owes fidelity to it *till released by consent*, or absolved by an intolerable abuse of the power created."

In the same letter, Mr. Madison alludes to Mr. Jefferson's opinions as expressed in his letters to Monroe and Carrington, to the effect that it was not necessary to find a "right to coerce in the Federal articles, that *being inherent in the nature of a compact.*"

Mr. Madison again says:

"Many seem to have lost sight of the great principle, that compact is the basis and essence of free government; and that no right to disregard it belongs to a party till released from it by causes of which the other parties have an equal right to judge. In the event of an irreconcilable conflict, not of rights but of opinions and claims of right; force becomes the arbiter."

Again: he called upon all real friends of the Union to "finally rally against those speculative errors, which, *assuming a practical character*, must subvert it."

The same views are found in his correspondence with Mr. Webster, and, at an earlier date, with Alexander Hamilton, to whom pending the ratification of the Constitution by the State of New York, he said:

"My opinion is, that a reservation of the right to withdraw if amendments be not decided on under the form of the Constitution, within a certain time, is a conditional ratification; that it does not make New York a member of the Union, and consequently that she should not be received on that plan. Compacts must be reciprocal; this principle would not, in such case, be preserved. The Constitution requires an adoption *in toto* AND FOREVER."

General Jackson is repeatedly on record, and in his message to Congress on the 16th of January, declared that

"The right of the people of a single State to absolve themselves at will, and without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations, and hazard the liberties and happiness of the millions composing this Union, cannot be acknowledged; and that such authority is utterly repugnant both to the principles upon which the General Government is constituted and the objects which it was expressly formed to attain:

The doctrine has never been countenanced by the Supreme Court, or by such statesmen as John Quincy Adams, Clay, Benton, or Webster. It is a doctrine unknown in history, ancient or modern, and especially in those confederacies whose frames were so carefully studied by the fathers of our Government. In 1833, the Legislature of Kentucky declared, by resolution, that "the right of secession is not only unauthorized by the Constitution, but is repugnant to its letter and spirit." In 1851, the State convention of Mississippi, called to consider the compromise measures of 1850, resolved that

"The asserted right of secession from the Union on the part of a State is utterly unsanctioned by the Federal Constitution."

Mississippi is now a seceding State—so readily are discarded opinions assumed when suited to a supposed emergency.

So much for the *path*, which has been hewn by force, and does not legally exist.

ITS JUSTIFICATION.

Now for the justifying reasons. Mr. Madison says a people may be absolved from allegiance when there is, on the part of Government, 'an intolerable abuse of the power created.'—Does that abuse exist?

I propose to examine this point fairly—waiving all technical points—and therefore to condense from the papers issued by the convention of South Carolina a statement of their grievances in justification of their action. Those papers are two in number—the address to the slaveholding States, and the declaration of independence, each prepared by a separate committee; the former reported by Mr. Memminger, the latter by Mr. Rhett—both gentlemen in harmony with the sentiment of their State, and thoroughly familiar with the causes of complaint.

The former paper is the more elaborate. It opens with a statement "that the one great evil, from which all other evils have flown, is the overthrow of the Constitution of the United States," the Government being no longer free, but a despotism, such a Government as our fathers resisted in 1776. It assumes a parallelism between the complaints of South Carolina and the colonies, and sustains it by asserting that the Northern States, "having the majority in Congress, claim the same power of omnipotence in legislation as the British Parliament"—the "general welfare" being the only limit to the legislation of either; that the Southern States are taxed for the benefit of the North, and that the representation of the southern States in Congress is useless to protect them against taxation. It also complains that, for the last forty years, the people of the South have been taxed by duties on imports, not for revenue, but for an object inconsistent with revenue—to promote, by prohibition, northern interests in the promotion of their mines and manufactures; and that of the taxes collected from them, three-fourths are expended at the North, thus impoverishing the former and enriching the latter. This exhausts one branch of the argument. To all of which it may be answered—

First—That the Constitution, so far from being overthrown, has been administered upon substantially the same principles, "making due allowance for the imperfection and errors incident to all human affairs," from the organization of the Government to the present time.—During it, the Supreme Court has changed less frequently than any other department of the Government; and for many years a majority of the judges have been from the southern States. The tendency of its decisions, also, has, within the last thirty years, been more and more narrowing down to the standard of South Carolina school, as is known by every student of our politics. Besides, the general legislation of our country has been closely confined, and in repeated instances have been nullified, by the interposition of the executive power, which has without material exemption, been in the hands or under the control of the southern States.

Second—The attempted parallel fails, because the colonies were not represented in Parliament; and the southern States are represented in Congress, precisely in proportion to their claims and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution ratified by all and binding all. It fails, also, because the British Parliament is omnipotent; and the Congress is limited, as all admit, by the grants of the Constitution, which the Supreme Court has interpreted with much severity and uniformity. Neither is the parallel more happy as the *results* than as to *the principle;* for, although it is asserted that the "representation of the southern States is useless to protect them against taxation," I challenge any one to point out a case in which a measure of taxation has been resisted by the South and enforced by the North. *There is no such case.* But if there were, it would not necessarily relieve the southern States from their allegiance; for, to be justified, they must be able to point out an "intolerable abuse."—That is impossible. The claimed parallelism not existing, it is easy to see wherein the two parties essentially differ. The colonists planted themselves upon their *principle*, without regard to the amount; the South Carolinians, *chiefly* upon the amount, subordinately upon the *principle*, and erroneously upon both.

Third—The allusion to the tariff question is wisely restricted to the last forty years, since, prior to that time, South Carolina Representatives voted for protective tariffs. Mr. Calhoun made an able speech, in this House, in favor of the tariff act of 1816; and South Carolina and other southern members supported it against the protest of New England. Neither is this the complaint which the people of the *South* can make, for they have never been united in favor of a purely revenue tariff. No protective bill ever passed without southern support; and that of 1842, which had a majority of but one vote in each House, received thirteen southern votes in the House and five in the Senate. The tariff policy was inaugurated under Washington, and has continued with various modifications up to the present time; and it is a remarkable, and for the authors of the address a humiliating fact, that the present tariff law was voted for by the whole South Carolina delegation in Congress, of whom one is known to have declared himself opposed to all tariffs, revenue or protective, and in favor of direct taxation. Furthermore, for the last fourteen years, the changes in our tariff system have been from one reduction to another, and complaint is less justified on this point now than at any former period. Besides, it is not true that northern interests have been *solely* protected by our tariffs, for in all, the southern interests of sugar, tobacco, and hemp, to say nothing of the iron interest of the South, have been largely protected. Thus this petulant complaint disappears—being, if an offence, not exclusively a northern one; if a benefit to any interests, not exclusively to nothern

Fourth—It is complained that the taxes collected among them are not expended among them. I have no means of knowing what amount of money has been expended by Government for various purposes in the Southern States; but I do not recall a single instance in which aid was refused to an important work because located in a southern State. As to the fortifications erected by Government, most of which are now in the possession of seceding States, a report made a few years ago showed that $13,366,000 had been expended upon them, and it is known that these works were completed and strengthened, others commenced; and that in the last three years large sums have been spent upon public buildings in Charleston, New Orleans, and other southern cities. As to the other phases of this petty complaint, I commend attention to the subjoined extract from a speech made in the convention of South Carolina:

"When we complain in the aggregate, or in general terms when we say that the grievances of South Carolina are found in the fact that the Treasury has been depleted by illegal means, and in undue proportion administered to the North, I question whether we are quite safe in alleging that as a grievance of South Carolina, without qualification. There has been an unfaithful execution of the Constitution on the part of its own general agent in that respect. But let us not forget to confess the truth under any and all circumstances.—What have we ourselves been doing? And in the city of Charleston, too, where have you brought your supplies, and with whom do you trade? Where has the great surplus of your money been necessarily spent? Where has it gone to? Has it not gone to these people who have received the Federal money? Government and individuals have sought the same market. Why? Because nobody else could furnish the articles each wanted. Can you say, therefore, that the Federal Government is to be blamed for spending a large amount of money in the non-slaveholding States? Where was the Federal Government obliged to get its necessary support for the Army and Navy?—Where could the Federal Government fill up the ranks of its Army and Navy? Will you not allow the Government to buy of its own citizens, as we have all done? If by the cunning of these men in the non-slaveholding States they have been able to present to the Government inducements to obtain their supplies, can we complain? Where else could they have been procured? So far, the Government has been obliged to spend its money among the people of the North and Northwest for bacon, lard, and all the supplies of the Army and Navy. I submit these views for the purpose of drawing the attention of the convention to the fact that we may go too far in this document, and use assertions too strong."

Their last grievance has reference to the slave question. While complaining of the congressional prohibition of slavery from the Territories—a policy inaugurated by the consent of Virginia and other slaveholding States, at the beginning of the Government, and now only contemplated to a limited extent by any party—the address charges that the purpose of the Republican party is, the interference with slavery in the slaveholding States; a complaint, also prospective, but made in spite of the distinct and emphatic delaration to the contrary, in the Chicago platform, and by Republicans everywhere. Indeed, it is safe to say, that the Republican members of Congress will consent, with substantial unanimity to initiate proceedings by which such a prohibition shall be inserted in the Constitution, should it appear that this complaint is sincerely, and not hypocritically made. The declaration of independence of South Carolina touches this subject in detail, alleging:

First—That the laws of the General Government fail to make effective and valuable the fugitive clause of the Constitution.

Second—That fifteen States have enacted laws which either nullify the laws of Congress or prevent their execution.

Third—That Mr. Lincoln has been chosen President.

Fourth—That certain States have elevated to citizenship certain persons who, by the supreme law of the land, are incapable of becoming citizens.

Fifth—That after the 4th of March next, the equal rights of the States will be lost, and the slaveholding States will no longer have the power of self preservation.

To all these it is easily answered:

1d not a single case has the fugitive slave law been rendered inoperative; but in every case it has been executed, and generally without disorder; that it has been more faithfully executed than certain corresponding laws in the southern States; and that in no case has an alleged slave escaped except when adjudged free by the commissioner.

That the legislation of the fifteen States named proves the imputations cast upon them false; or if they have the appearance of truth there is no reason to doubt that the laws will be revised, and placed in proper shape; but if this were not so, there is a remedy for the case in the Union, and under the Constitution.—That the election of an adverse President has always hitherto been peacefully acquiesced in by those now victorious; that the mere election is not an offence; that the opinions of the President elect are grossly misrepresented and perverted in the State papers before named; that if disposed, he could not do what is wrongfully attributed to him; and that, as the next Congress would be constituted, the President would be powerless to control legislation. That the question of citizenship is one of constitutional law, which tribunals have been specially erected to decide. And that the last complaint is a *prediction*—not a fact—a prediction not founded on a true statement of past or present occurrences, and with no probability or possibility of realization.

Such are their proclaimed grievances and complaints; such, also, in brief, the facts which prove them groundless; or, if to any extent real remedial within the Union. Never did rebel people so flimsily justify themselves. It would be wonderful if any one believed their reasons satisfactory for defending so grave a step. Indeed, I think it demonstrable that the members of the convention felt the weakness of their statements and their cause. In the debate upon the declaration, Mr. Maxey Gregg objected that it was silent on the tariff and the unauthorized expenditures of Government, while it laid "the main stress upon the incomparable unimportant point relative to fugitive slaves," and the laws of northern States in relation thereto. He further protested against weakening their cause by "confining themselves to these miserable fugitive slave laws." Mr. Keitt, defending the address and its omission of the tariff, reminded Mr. Gregg that all of South Carolina's Representatives in Congress had voted for the present tariff. With regard to the fugitive slave law, of whose non-execution complaint is made, Mr. Keitt said he had very great doubts about the propriety of the fugitive slave law;" and Rhett said he had doubt of its constitutionality, and had expressed it when a member of the Senate. Touching the (so-called) "personal liberty bills," Mr. Wardlaw thought the stress laid upon them gave the address "too much the appearance of special pleading." Judge Withers intimated very distinctly that the causes stated were not sufficient to secure his name to the act of secession; but he signed it by reason of other causes, not stated, which were controlling.

Looking over the proceedings of the convention and the Legislature, I can find but the following additional causes stated anywhere; and I present them, so as to make their case complete. One is named in the report of a committee of the Senate of the State, namely; that the people of the slave-holding States pay two-thirds of the revenue of the country. In the same spirit, the Mayor of New York, in his late message, claims for that city that it "contributes in revenue two-thirds of the expenses of the United States." These two self-exaggerating authorities thus account for one-third more revenue than is received, and relieve the bulk of the population of the country from all agency in supporting the Government.

Another is stated by Judge Withers, and is to the effect that a jury in Pennsylvania, about thirteen years ago, failed to find a true verdict in a case of death arising out of the recapture of slaves. And another he states thus, in his report from the committee on the relations of the slaveholding States: The dissatisfaction with the government is not attributable to "anything in its structure, but to the false glosses and dangerous misinterpretations and perversion of sundry of its provisions, even to the extent, in one particular, of so covering up the real purposes of certain legislation (meant to protect domestic manufactures in one section) as to estop the Supreme Court in its opinion, from judicially perceiving its real design."

This completes the "dreary catalogue," as made by the champions of disunion. How pitiful the list! But it was the best possible. Not one has the ring of reality; not one will bear the test of fact. Several members expressed dissatisfaction with the papers; but none could strengthen them, and they were adopted. Thus they stand upon the page of history, challenging criticism and judgment, being as remarkable for sophistry in argument as inaccuracy in statement. What the verdict of mankind will be, who can doubt upon reading this paragraph from the speech of Judge Withers, uttered immediately before signing the ordinance of secession:

"I think if every member of the convention should draw up an indictment against the people of the unfaithful confederate States, and you might have any number of addresses upon that subject, *you would probably find no two very nearly alike.*—Since, therefore, every one's taste and judgment cannot be answered, if there be no substantial objection to the addresses before us, as I think there is not, it is proper to vote for them, and I shall do so."

Surely, those grievances cannot be very actual or well defined which no two of one hundred and fifty-five members of a convention elected for the purpose did or could agree in stating. Such confession is, itself, complete as an arraignment and condemnation of South Carolina, and a defence of the Government sought to be overthrown.

I turn willingly from this mortifying exhibition of maddened men seeking to pull down the pillars of the Republic. I say maddened for what else induced this passage in their address?

"It is now too late to reform or restore the Government of the United States. All confidence in the North is lost in the South. The faithfulness of half a century has opened a gulf of separation between them which no promises or engagements can fill."

Thus has South Carolina shut the door against reconciliation, asserted independence, and begun the attempt to establish, upon reactionary principles, a new government, with a basis antagonizing it to all European Powers, whose recognition they expect to purchase by promises of profitable trade. Let us, for the sake of the past, if not the possible future, and more in sorrow than in anger, screen from further view the petulence, prejudice, and hatred, the unholy ambition and headlong desperation of the present masters of South Carolina, whose is the anomalous position of having complaints without foundation, grievances without actuality, suffering without burdens, and apprehensions without reason.

The other seceding States, wisely profiting by the example of South Carolina, held their conventions with closed doors—having published no report of the debates on the adoption of their ordinances of secession—and have, prudently, refrained from attempting to give a detailed statement of their grievances. This, also, is significant. Every step in this treasonable movement betrays the conscious guilt of its participants.

ITS INEVITABLE FAILURE.

As, Mr. Speaker, I have thought of the possible destruction of this Union, and forecasted the manifold and terrible afflictions which must ensue, I have been overwhelmed with dismay at the depth and darkness of the abyss toward whose brink we have been tending. It is unfathomed and unfathomable. By none of us or ours be the attempted measurment ever made! But will this calamity overtake us? I hope—yea, I believe it will not.

Such self-destruction is in the highest degree unnatural and criminal. It is not only violative of every instinct, but destructive of every valuable interest, immediate and prospective. Not only would dissolution result in several subdivisions, with endless complications, each a fruitful source of irritation; not only would it subject the weaker to the stronger, and open us to the demoralizing diplomacy of the contending factions, families, and houses of Europe, thus committing a crime against republicanism; but it would destroy American unity, which is one of the great facts of history: thus committing a crime against humanity. All faces feel this yearning for union; and many have strugglingly, and for years vainly, sought it. To us it came early and without difficulty, for we encountered few or no disturbing causes; and hence we value it too lightly. What the home feeling is to the individual, national unity is to a people.—The former unlocks his soul, leads him in paths of perennial beauty, fills him with noble emotions, and lifts him for higher life. The latter, by a mysterious but powerful attraction, clasping in brotherhood those who are one in lineage and language, consolidates their energies, intensifies their power, multiplies their capacities, and drives them, with ever-renewing vigor, to the fulfillment of their mission. Tyrants cannot crush this. Even Napoleon, in the pride of his power and the flush of brilliant victory—his heel on the neck of nationalities whose empires he had mastered—could not reconstruct the map of Europe. Ages cannot dim it; for at this moment the world thrills with the spectacle of the long-lost Italian nation reasserting its unity, and, after weary and fearful oppression, gathering up its life elements for consolidation into a liberal and powerful government.

How differently we appear! The events transpiring on our Gulf coast proclaim a revolution threatened without just or adequate cause nor so much by open as secret means; not in a spirit of thoughtfulness, but madness; not in deliberation, but rashness; not in manliness, but covertness; its purpose to disunite men of one race long united under the freest and best institutions, enjoying and having enjoyed unequalled civil, political, social, family, and personal blessings. Can such a movement, thus initiated, carried on, and aimed, be successful?—Surely, no. It contains within itself the causes of inevitable failure. It ought to fail. It will fail. Man cannot afford its success. The American people will not allow it. God (I speak it with reverence) will not permit the sacrilegious overthrow. Every instinct revolts at it. Every principle rebels against it. Every interest cries aloud in earnest protest. States may reel and fall; communities may forget their duties; majorities may be misled; citizens may neglect their trust; folly, terrorism, and treason, may rule the hour; but the storm will pass, the calm come, and peace be again within our borders. It may not be very soon. The virus is not thus easily expelled from the body politic. Blows are not so soon forgotten. Gashes do not at once heal up; and when they do, scars are left. But this much is certain; this Union will not be destroyed. You ask, what will save it? I answer: that ever-living, ever-thinking mass—the people—will save it. But how?—Through the agencies within their reach—their popular assemblies, and the myriad forms of their organized life; their local Legislatures, State conventions, congressional representation and executive head, upon each devolving a share of the labor and responsibility. It may not be done in a day; and gentlemen should not demand such precipitancy. Years were required for the original construction, and time is now needed to dissipate passion, reveal truth, and induce rational views of duty. Complaints must be examined, opinions compared, and a policy determined. Whatever can fairly be asked of me, I am ready to do, as my votes will show.

Meanwhile, whatever be the precipitate or craven conduct of complaining States, the Government should preserve its position—giving up no right, escaping from no duty, and conceding no release from allegiance to itself. Combining the magnanimity of the powerful with the tenderness of the loving, while asserting and maintaining its authority, it should exhaust all peaceful agencies to restore the frenzied to soundness of mind and sobriety of judgment. But if conciliation should not awaken dormant patriotism, nor kindness produce consideration; if, in dire infatuation, all honorable adjustment be spurned, all peaceful accommodation be refused, then will have arrived the time to "test the strength of the Government." Sir, I both dread and reprobate collision; but if to maintain this Government against vile conspiracy, and save ourselves from anarchy and the republican system from contempt; if, to protect our property from spoliation and our flag from dishonor; if, to keep from the page of history the scornful sentence, "free institutions are a failure," collision must come, let it come, and upon the aggressors rest the responsibility. It has been remarked by a profound thinker, with as much force as freshness, "blood is not the worst thing in history." I add, neither is it the weakest. I have always hoped that, at least in this country, we had advanced beyond the necessity for an appeal to force. I sincerely hope we have. I yet cherish the belief we have. But if we have not, woe to those whose wickedness in misleading, deceiving and "firing" the people, makes such a probability within ordinary range.

But daring every danger, bearing every burden, submitting to every sacrifice, and meeting every consequence, the American people will preserve this Government, because they love its liberal institutions which, in their compactness, vigor, efficiency and power, are fitting monuments of the towering men who made them; because every dear association, every tie of interest, every present and prospective good, is involved in the maintenance of the Union; because, justly measuring their history, which has been one of great achievement, and their future, which abounds with brilliant promise, they know that union has made our pathway radiantly bright, and is the bow of promise which flushes the coming years; because they appreciate the importance to mankind of the manly qualities of the Anglo Saxon race, which requires a home and a becoming theatre of action, and whose choicest seat is the fertile, expansive and central empire; and because, their souls reverently mindful of these centuries of toil, privation and suffering, of which modern civilization is the product, they would esteem it impiety to throw away their precious privileges, whose fruits are peace, prosperity and happiness. Having thus determined, and from so exalted motives, the self reliant American people will address themselves—to this patriotic and Christian act; and they will patiently perform the duty, whether it leads through sunshine or storm, the plenty of peace or the perils of war; never ceasing from their labor until, their labor until, their nation saved, mankind assured an asylum, and liberty a country, their work shall be fully, honorably, nobly done. Sir, in this faith I have lived; in it I wish to die.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Feb. 15, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

Republican Meeting.

Pursuant to notice, the Republican party of Bedford County, assembled in Mass Meeting, on Tuesday night last. The meeting was called to order by the appointment of the following officers:

PRESIDENT:

GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER, of East Providence.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

DAVID STUCKEY, Middle Woodberry.
GEORGE SMITH, Bedford Tp.
WM. ROBINSON, Southampton Tp.
WM. CARNELL, Monroe Tp.
WM. SLEEK, St. Clair Tp.
SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, Snake Springs.
JOSEPH IMLER, Union Tp.
WM. KISER, Bedford Borough.

SECRETARIES:

John B. Gastner, Broad Top.
Daniel M. Bare, South Woodberry.
S. M. Moore, Liberty.
William Jones, St. Clair.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

A. King, B R. Asheom Jeremiah Mentzer, A. B. Bunn, Jacob Barndollar, jr., Jared Hanks, John S. Hetrick, Jonathan Fitchner, George S. Mullin.

After the committee had retired, Hon. Fr. Jordan was called on to address the meeting. His speech was a powerful defence of the Republican cause, and fully exposed the long matured plans of the Southern conspirators, to break up this glorious Union. He opposed the Crittenden Resolutions, but would favor the restoration of the old Missouri Compromise Line.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported, after their reading by the Chairman, our young friend, R. D. Barclay, Esq, moved that a couple of the Resolutions should be stricken out. He then made a long and *elaborate* speech in favor of his motion, and announced himself in favor of the Border State Resolutions, the Etheridge plan, the Crittenden Resolutions, or any other plan to settle our difficulties. The Locofocos attended the meeting in considerable numbers, and frequently loudly cheered him, from the back seats. To show the *unanimity* of the meeting, our young friend could get *no person to second his motion*. The resolutions, were then put to a vote by the Chairman, and carried *unanimously*, Mr. Barclay not even voting against them

John H. Filler, Esq., then addressed the meeting with great eloquence. He was followed by Hon. A. King, in some very appropriate remarks. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, as our fathers made it, affords the best and surest protection to the rights and liberties of the people. Its efficiency has been tested by the experience of more than three score years, and ten, and will be found sufficient for every exigency if honestly administered and cheerfully obeyed.

Resolved, That any attempt to change its provisions, especially in times of high popular excitement, is an exceedingly dangerous experiment, and that no adequate reason has yet been, or can be furnished, for amending it at this particular crisis in public affairs.

Resolved, That it would greatly weaken the powers of the General Government to admit that the Constitution ought to be amended at the behest, or to suit the views of men in a state of revolt—on the contrary the safety of the country demands that no such humiliating concession should be made.

Resolved, That the secession of the seven most ultra democratic States of this Union, and the connivance of a large portion of the same party in the remaining States, demonstrate the "rule or ruin" policy by which they are actuated. It is a glaring attempt to subvert the Constitution, to compel the majority to submit to the will of the minority, a lawless appeal from the ballot box to the cartridge box, which well deserves the execration of every patriotic union-loving, and law-abiding citizen in the land.

Resolved, That, so far as regards the Border Slave holding States, who have refused to join the Southern confederacy and who cherish a sincere attachment to the Union and all its hallowed memories, it is right and proper to adopt such a course of kindness and conciliation as will give the fullest assurance that the people of the non slaveholding States entertain no purpose nor desire to interfere, in the smallest degree, with the rights, or render insecure the property of their southern brethern, but that they are determined to stand by the constitution and all its compromises.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course of the constituted authorities of this Commonwealth, in the manifestation of a fraternal spirit and desposition to accommodate existing difficulties by so readily responding to the call to send commissioners to the Peace Congress at Washington, and that we sincerely hope that the patriotic men their assembled may bring about an adjustment, honorable to all parties, and productive of lasting harmony and peace.

Resolved, That the political dogma upon which secessionists and traitors have based their rebellion against the lawful authority of the Government, namely, that the Constitution of the United States, is simply a compact between the several States, and that any State may at any time and for any reason rightfully separate from the rest is a most pernicious and dangerous heresy, converting the bond, which as our fathers understood it, is "stronger than links of iron," into, according to the new interpretation, "a rope of sand." Ours is a government of all the people of all the States, with limited powers it is true, but to the extent of its powers absolutely sovereign and supreme and must be so acknowledged universally, or it cannot endure.

Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln having been elected President in strict accordance with the constitution and laws, and by a larger popular vote than was ever before cast for any other man, his election furnishes no excuse for revolution or a disruption of the government; but on the contrary it is the duty of every loyal citizen to stand by the Constitution, and cheerfully acquiesce in the people's choice.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Bedford *Inquirer*.

THE LOCOFOCO MEETING.—RICH SCENES.—The Locofocos held a meeting on Monday evening last. We never attended a meeting of the Democracy, which was more uproarious. When we entered the house, John Cessna, Esq., was speaking in defence of himself and the Douglas men. The fight sprung up in the organization of the Committee on Resolutions, and was kept up for over an hour, between Mr. Cessna, Spang, Shannon, Reed, and others.—Mr. Shannon was making some remarks in opposition to a motion of Cessna; Cessna told him "he knew no more about parliamentary rules than a horse does about Sunday." Shannon replied that as "Mr. Cessna had been in the Legislature he ought to know more than some other people;" Cessna, rejoined that "Shannon had been in his office long enough to have learned." Mr. Cessna carried the day, and was elected a delegate for the Borough. Shannon, Reed, and quite a number of others voted against him. The real object was to prevent him being sent to Harrisburg as a delegate to the State Convention, but he triumphed in that also. Shannon then made a speech, in which he defended treason and secession, Mr. Hall then followed in a moderate speech, but in which he was willing to concede all the traitors asked, and more.

John Cessna, Esq, was the next speaker. His speech was a strange admixture of truth and error, misrepresentation, &c. He commenced by abusing the Republicans in unmeasured terms. He then lit down on the Southern traitors, and stated that he was in favor of the Union at all hazards, that he was opposed to a dismemberment, with the object of reconstruction, that it could never be done, that he was in favor of protecting our forts, arsenals, navy yards, custom houses, &c. He was frequently interrupted in his remarks by the Breckinridge men, but he triumphed over them all, as he always carries things his own way in his party. A man of Mr. Cessna's calibre should stoop to nothing dishonorable, and we were surprised to hear him misstate the Missouri Compromise and the Crittenden plan.—He said that the former made all North of 36 deg. 30 min. free, and *all South slave*, and the latter did the same. This Mr. Cessna knows to be simply not true Col. Jos. W. Tate followed in opposition to Mr. Cessna. He was quite eloquent, as he always is! The meeting then adjourned. It was a fight from the commencement to the end, and everybody went away in bad humor.

The electoral vote was counted in the United States Senate on Wednesday.—The Peace Congress is getting along quietly, and it is thought they may come to terms.——The other day, at Savannah, Georgia, a British sea captain was tarred and feathered, because he invited a black stevedore to dine with him during the interval between loading the ship. The chivalry had better look out that they don't get England down on them.——It is thought that there has not been a secessionist elected in Tennessee.——It is thought the Morrill Tariff bill, with slight modifications, will pass in a few days.—A Resolution was passed the other day in the House, at Washington, unanimously, declaring it neither the right nor purpose of the North to interfere with slavery where it now exists. This ought to satisfy the secession democracy.——It is now thought that the secessionists have postponed the attack on Forts Sumter and Pickens.——Gen. Scott has now about 1,000 troops in Washington. It is thought this will be sufficent to prevent any attack on that city.——At the request of John A. Dix, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Pennsylvania Legisture have unanimously passed an act to endorse the National Government, to the amount of $2,867,514,78. Pennsylvania's share of the surplus revenue in the National Treasury in 1836. ——In Philadelphia, wheat flour is selling at $5 and $5,12½; rye flour at $3,62½; and corn meal at $2,87½ per barrel.

Both branches of Congress have been remarkably peaceful and courteous, since purged of the fire-eaters.

A CARD.—As there are a number of different reports in circulation in reference to the fate or destiny of Mr. David Bolger, who suddenly left his home, in Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa., on the night of the 7th of November last, it is deemed proper, on the part of his friends, to publish the following card:

The disappearance of Mr. Bolger is still a matter of profound mystery. The family have as yet, no positive or reliable information as to his fate or destiny. Mr. Bolger is a man 50 years of age, some six feet in stature, of spare features, prominent forehead, straight dark hair, mixed with gray, and a little thin on the top, and when he left his home was dressed in dark clothes, low shoes, and a dark straw hat. In point of morality, Mr. Bolger stood high in the community in which he lived, and his habits of industry were very exemplary.—His business profession is that of a carpenter. He also had cultivated a high taste for Church music. Any information in reference to this man, his fate or locality, will be thankfully received by the undersigned, or by any of the citizens of Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa. Respectfully signed,

Jan. 26, 1861. J. HASSLER.

ADMITTED.

On Monday last, on motion of Hon. Job Mann, Wm. T. Daugherty, Esq. was admitted to practice law in the several Courts of Bedford County.

We understand that the Judge passed an excellent examination.

"PEGGED OUT."—The *Constitution* newspaper, published at Washington, has been discontinued. After President Buchanan struck hands with the Union men, he withdrew his patronage from the *Constitution*, and the result is it has deceased.

The Constitution of the Southern Confederacy.

The Constitution of the States represented at Montgomery, Ala., as agreed upon by the Convention, is word for word that of the United States, except that the word "Confederated" is used instead of "United," and the following additions or alterations are made:

THE CONSTITUTION

For the provisional government of the Confederate States of America. Framed by Convention of Deputies from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, at Montgomery, Alabama, February 8, 1861.

We, the Deputies of the sovereign and independent States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, invoking the favor of Almighty God, do hereby, in behalf of these States, ordain and establish this Constitution for the provisional government of the same, to continue one year from the inauguration of the President, or until a permanent constitution or confederation between the said States shall be put in operation, whichsoever shall first occur.

* * * * * *

SECTION 7.

1. The importation of African negroes from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States of the Confederated States is hereby forbidden, and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.

2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of this Confederacy.

* * * * * *

SECTION 8.

The Congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the debts and carry on the government of the Confederacy, and all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederacy,

* * * * * *

SECTION 2.

3 A slave in one State escaping to another shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom said slave may belong by the Executive authority of the State in which such slave may be found; and in any case of any abduction or forcible rescue full compensation, including the value of the slave, and all costs and expenses, shall be made to the party by the State in which such abduction or rescue shall take place.

* * * * * *

2. The government hereby instituted shall take immediate steps for the settlement of all matters between the States forming it and their late confederates of the United States, in relation to the public property and public debt at the time of their withdrawal from them, these States hereby declaring it to be their wish and earnest desire to adjust everything pertaining to the common property, common liabilities and common obligations of that Union upon principles of right, justice equity and good faith.

Mr. Lincoln is now *en route* for Washington. At Indianapolis, on the 11th inst., he made the following speech:

I have come here to thank you for the support that has been given by Indiana to a true and just cause.

In relation to the matter of coercion and invasion, they are terms now much used with temper and hot blood. Let us not misunderstand their meaning, nor the meaning of those who use them. Let us get their meaning from the men who deprecate the things they would represent by their use.

What is the meaning of these words?—Would the marching of an army into South Carolina with hostile intent be an invasion? I think it would, and it would be coercion also if South Carolina was forced to submit. But if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts, collect its duties, or withhold its mails where they were habitually violated, would any or all of these things be invasion or coercion?

Do the professional Union lovers, who are resolved to resist coercion, understand such things on the part of the United States to be coercion or invasion? If they do, their idea of the preservation of this Union is exceedingly thin and airy. In their view, the Union as a family relation, would seem to be no regular marriage, but a sort of free love arrangement, to be maintained by passional attraction.

In what consists the special sacredness of a State? I speak not of the position assigned to a State in the Union by the Constitution, for that it has by the bond we all recognize. That position, however, a State cannot carry out. If a State and the country possess equal rights in a Territory and its inhabitants, in what, as a matter of principle, is a State better than a country? There would, in the exchange of names, be an exchange of rights.—Upon what principle—by what rightful principle—may a State, being not more than one fiftieth part of the nation, in soil and population, break up the nation, and then coerce the larger division of itself? What mysterious right to play the tyrant is conferred on a district of the country, with its people, by merely calling it a State?

Mr. Lincoln, in conclusion, said he was not asserting anything, but only asking them questions to consider, and to decide in their own minds what was right and what was wrong.

Governor Morton being loudly called for, appeared and spoke in congratulatory tones to the multitude, which had now become immense.

For the Bedford Inquirer.

MR. EDITOR:—You would no doubt be pleased to hear from your friends at Woodberry, and as this part of the County is denominated by the Locofoco organ as the hotbed of Republicanism, it will be the more interesting to your numerous readers to hear from us. Among the political topics of the day are the compromise measures, and we find now and then a weak kneed Republican who is ready to compromise for a mess of pottage, without taking into consideration the result of compromise, or to examine into the affected parts of the secession convulsion.

If we examine the proceedings of the Democratic Convention that met at Baltimore in 1848, we find the notorious W. L. Yancey introducing the non-intervention doctrine and the protection of slave property in the Territories, as an amendment to the platform then adopted, to run Cass and Butler for the Presidency and Vice Presidency and the cry sprang from every northern delegate in that convention, "If you adopt that policy in our platform, we will not be able to carry a single free State, and the following vote was taken upon the Yancey doctrine: 216 votes against it, and the paltry sum of 36 for it. The affirmative votes were nearly all from the cotton States, and not a single one from a free State. What is this but genuine democracy now? The very doctrine that they repudiated in '48. That, is, free trade, and the protection of slave property in the free territories, with the exception of the extreme doctrine of Democracy, which is the reopening of the African slave trade, and to open the free States and territories, for the trading, buying and selling of their peculiar negro merchandise. The genuine dogma of Locofocoism is maintained by them to be based upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, a decision denounced by the ablest jurist in Europe, and by the civilized world; and the people of the U. S. denounced that decision by an overwhelming vote, in the last campaign, and now the compromise patchers ask us to bow to their negro protection policy in the free territory of New Mexico, and to embody the extension of slavery in the Constitution of the United States. If Washington and Jefferson were to rise out of their graves and see the affairs of our country, they would say, "woe unto you, Democrats and hypocrites; bow to your own idols and images, and do not ask the Republicans to make obeisance to the dogmas of your conglomerated doctrine of slave protection in the territories that have been destined by the Almighty for free labor, free speech and freedom, and not for servility, aristocracy and feudalism."

Let the Republicans compromise upon the basis of the famous ordinance of '87 that excluded slavery from every foot of territory then belonging to the United States. Why is it that we cannot have the same compromise we had under the honored Washington and framed by the venerable Jefferson? Let us have a compromise excluding the curse of slavery from every foot of territory now belonging to us, and that is the only remedy that can be given to extricate the country from its present perilous situation.

The border States will never secede, and the rankest fire eaters in them do not intend to secede from the Union; they only intend to bully the Northern people into their own forged measures for more permanent protection to their peculiar slave institution. They will never consent to be governed by the kingdom of cotton, and to the reopening of the African slave trade. They know that if they secede from the free States, the border of the free States would become the Canada shore for the slaves, and the remedy would prove ten times worse than the disease, and they are not ignorant of that truth.

The cotton States do not want to compromise unless upon the basis offered by them at the Charleston Convention, for the reopening of the African slave trade, and the opening of all the free territory for the introduction of the genuine imported African negro. The spirit manifested at that Convention by the slave and cotton worshippers showed conclusively that they intend to have their own way, or break up this most glorious confederacy.—The first step they took was to rule the Democratic Convention, and if not that, to break it up in a row, and let a Republican be elected President, in order to have a pretext (and only a pretext) for the dissolution of the Union; and that part of the game they managed admirably well.

Suppose they would form a Southern Confederacy and we a Northern one. Their keystone would be slavery, and their motto free trade, while our keystone would be free labor, and our motto protection to home industry.—The result would drive a great mass of the poor whites of the Slave Confederacy into the Northern Confederacy for labor, and would be the means of building up our free institutions of manufacturing and agriculture unparalleled on the face of the earth. The slave confederacy would build up an aristocracy, based upon negroism, and a perfect reign of Mamalukeism would end the existence of their Government.

The seceding States are placed in a more precarious situation than people generally imagine, and the secession fury could be quelled and blotted out of existence in less than one month by vigilant and energetic action on the part of the Administration, without firing a gun. If they would dismiss all the post masters, discontinue all the mail routes in the seceding States, and not allow anything to be mailed in any of the other States, directed to the seceding States, and close all the seaports, it would break secession into atoms in a short time.

H. G.

WOODBURY, Pa.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CRISIS.

"The Confederated States of North America."

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY, ALA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 8.—The Congress was in secret session for four hours, and will meet again to-night. The result will probably be made known during the night or to-morrow.

The public session lasted only half an hour and was consumed in prayer and some routine business.

Gen. Henningsen is here.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 9.—The Congress last night unanimously agreed, in secret session on the Constitution and the creation of a Provisional Government.

A strong and vigorous government will go into immediate operation, with full powers and ample funds. No proposition for compromise or reconstruction will be entertained.

The Congress will remain in session to make all the necessary laws.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 9.—This has been the most important day of the Convention's proceedings, and unusual interest was manifested during the session. The hall and galleries were crowded with spectators.

Mr. Memminger presented a beautiful model of a flag made by South Carolina ladies. It consists of a blue cross on a red field, with seven stars on the cross. The flag is highly admired.

Mr. Memminger also presented another model, by a gentleman of Charleston. This flag has a cross with fifteen stars on a field of stripes.

A committee was appointed to report on the flag, seal of arms, and motto for the Confederacy.

The President was directed to appoint a Committee on Foreign Affairs, on Finance, on Military and Naval Affairs, on Postal Affairs, on Commerce, and Patents.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of the Executive officers of the new Government, with the following result:

For President of "the Confederated States of North America," Honorable Jefferson Davis received the unanimous vote of the Convention.

For Vice President, Honorable Alexander H. Stephens was elected.

A resolution was adopted appointing a Committee of three of the Alabama deputies to inquire and report on what terms suitable buildings in Montgomery can be secured for the use of the several Executive Departments of the Confederacy under the Provisional Government.

An ordinance was passed continuing in force, until repealed or altered by Congress, all laws of the United States now in force or use, till the first of November, subject to the Constitution of the Provisional Government. It is understood that under this law a tariff is to be laid on all goods brought from the United States.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Finance to report promptly a tariff for raising revenue to support the Government.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a Committee to report a Constitution for the permanent Government of the Confederacy.

The Congress was about two hours in secret session, and the balance of the day in open session.

THE PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 9.—The Constitution of the Provisional Government has been printed, and is now made public.

The preamble says: "We, the deputies of the Sovereign and Independent States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, invoking the favor of Almighty God, do hereby, in behalf of these States, ordain and establish this Constitution for the Provisional Government of the same, to continue for one year from the inauguration of the President, or until a permanent Constitution or Confederation between said States shall be put in operation—whichsoever shall first occur."

The seventh section of the first article reads: "The importation of African negroes from any foreign country, other than the slaveholding States, is hereby forbidden, and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same."

The second section reads: "The Congress shall, also, have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of this Confederacy."

Article fourth, third clause of the second section, reads: "A slave in one State escaping to another shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom the said slave may belong, by the Executive authority of the State in which such slave may be found; and in case of any abduction or forcible rescue, full compensation, including the value of the slave, and all costs and expenses, shall be made to the party by the State in which such abduction or rescue shall take place."

Article sixth (second clause) reads: "The Government hereby instituted shall take immediate steps for the settlement of all matters between the States forming it and their other late confederates of the United States, in relation to the public property and the public debt at the time of their withdrawal from them, these States hereby declaring it to be their wish and earnest desire to adjust everything pertaining to the common property, the common liability, and the common obligations of that Union upon the principles of right, justice, equality, and good faith."

The other portions of this Provisional Constitution are almost identical with the Constitution of the United States.

The election of executive officers is being celebrated by a grand demonstration to-night.

A complimentary serenade was given to the Vice President of the Confederacy.

Mr. Stephens made an eloquent speech in reply to the compliment. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Chestnut and Keitt, of South Carolina, Conrad, of Louisiana, and others. The demonstration is still progressing.

A salute of a hundred guns was fired on Capitol Hill this afternoon.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9.—The State authorities, under direction of Governor Brown, seized five New York vessels yesterday, as follows:

Brig W. R. Kibby, brig Golden Lead, barque D. Colden, barque Murray and schr Julia Halleck.—The case of the barque Murray is said to have been adjusted.

[The above despatch does not explain the cause of the seizure, but it is presumed to be in retaliation for the seizure of arms on board the steamer Monticello, by the police of New York city.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Evening.—No further intelligence has been received from Savannah in relation to the seizure of the New York merchantmen.

Tennessee for the Union.

The Election for State Delegates.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 11, 1861.

At the election on Saturday, Memphis gave between 300 and 400 majority for the Union candidates to the State Convention.

The returns from West Tennessee indicate the election of the Union candidates.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 11.—As far as heard from all the Union candidates have been elected by an overwhelming majority, and the question of holding a Convention defeated by a large majority. In this city the Union candidates received 2,990 votes and the secessionists 555. On the Convention question the vote stood:

For Convention,	1,290
Against Convention,	1,507

THE TRAITOR STATES.—The following States have already formally dissolved their connection with the American Union,—so far as *they* are concerned though Uncle Sam will have a word to say in the matter:

South Carolina,	Mississippi,
Florida,	Georgia,
Alabama,	Louisiana,
Texas.	

Every one of these States voted for Breckinridge and Lane, the Disunion candidates. Comment is entirely unnecessary.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

The Old Surplus Revenue.

In the year 1836, when the Federal Government had not gone through the depleting and demoralizing process that it has been put through by recent Democratic administrations, it was entirely too rich for its own convenience, and did not know what to do with its money. The plan was adopted of distributing the surplus fund lying in the Treasury among the individual States. By that process Pennsylvania received the snug sum of two millions eight hundred thousand dollars. The other States were accommodated in proportion, the understanding being that the money thus dispensed was in the nature of a loan, rather than a gift, and that its return might be demanded if the Federal Government ever got into a tight place.

Mr. Buchanan and his late miserable, swindling Secretaries have contrived to get the Government into a particularly tight place, and his new Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Dix, of New York, finds himself obliged to resort to extraordinary expedients to supply the means necessary for carrying on the Government.—The happy thought entered his mind of trying this "surplus revenue" fund in the hands of the States. Yesterday Gov. Curtin sent to the Legislature a message, communicating a letter from Mr. Dix, requesting that Pennsylvania would guarantee the bonds of the National Government to the amount of $2,800,000.—Without a moment of unnecessary delay, a resolution was introduced into the Senate to comply with the request, and it was passed unanimously at once. It was then sent to the House, where it was passed with like rapidity, and by the time this paper reaches the mass of our readers, it has probably reached the Secretary of the Treasury, with the Governor's signature attached to it.

This is the way in which Pennsylvania recognizes her obligations to the Union. No lapse of time, and no change of circumstances, can release her from the duty she owes to the federal government. She might, with far more justice than South Carolina or Louisiana, have declared that because the Federal Government refused to protect her manufactures, she was exempt from obedience to it, and could therefore refuse this request of the Secretary of the Treasury. But her Executive and Legislature, rightly reflecting the loyalty of her people, at once comply with the federal request, and guarantee the payment of nearly three millions of dollars to the Government. We presume that the other States that are faithful to the Union, and that received part of the federal bounty, will promptly follow the example of Pennsylvania. As for the seceded States, they will, on the principle on which they seize Mints, Custom Houses, Arsenals and Forts, quietly use the money thus entrusted to them by the Federal Government for the destruction of the Federal Union.—*Phila. Bulletin*

A New Breckinridge Plot.

The Breckinridge Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania has not been unmindful of the necessities of the faction which it represents. Being completely wiped out by the last election, some of its leaders are anxious to retrace their position on the slate, and capture an organization which the sturdiness of the Douglas men prevented them from ruling in October. They have held a meeting of the Executive Committee, and recommended the holding of a State Democratic Convention on the 21st of February. This convocation will be something like a mob, its number being three hundred and ninety-nine men—a number entirely too large to be guided by either deliberation or wise councils. The whole affair, it may safely be said, is but a plot to "ring in" the Douglas men to subserviency and obedience to the minority, who voted with the Southern secessionists at the last election. By a cunning proceeding of this nature, Messrs. Welsh and Bradford, *et id genus omne* of used up politicians, hope to put themselves once more at the head of affairs. Under the treacherous cry of "fidelity to the Union," they hope to lead the Democratic party still further into the support of the Southern traitors and secessionists. The call of the Convention is not dictated by any patriotic desire to assist the country in maintaining peace, or to strengthen the Federal Government in the maintainance of the Constitution and the laws. At this time we need something better than the resolves of politicians, whose real designs are selfish and unpatriotic. The country has already been brought to the brink of ruin by politicians, and at this time any assemblage of office-hunters and office-holders will be looked upon with derision and contempt, as another effort to add to the ruin already menacing us from the want of honor, honesty, and real patriotism, of this sordid class of men. —*Sunday Dispatch.*

The following despatch from Secretary Dix was intercepted by the Governor of Alabama and by him sent to the Governor of Louisiana. By this stratagem the rebels captured the ship:

"Washington, January 20.—To Hemphill Jones. Tell Lieut. Caldwell to arrest Capt. Brushwood, assume the command of the cutter McClelland, and obey orders I gave through you. If Capt. Brushwood, after arrest, undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, Lieut. Caldwell will consider him a mutineer and treat him accordingly.—If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

Signed John A. Dix, Secretary Treasury.

MARRIED.

At her paternal home, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. John Bowser of Blair Co., to Miss Mary Eckard of Bedford Co.

DIED.

On the 6th inst., in Middle Woodberry Township, Mr. Jacob Murry, aged 76 years, 2 mos., and 2 days. The deceased was a soldier of the war of 1812. Peace to ashes.

At Piper's Run, on the morning of the 6th inst., after a short but very severe illness, Mary F., wife of Mr. Thomas A. Piper, aged 29 years, 7 months, and 18 days.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Alfred S. Over, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber living in Middle Woodberry tp., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CYRUS S. OVER,
Feb. 15, 1861.—f* Adm'r.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts before the first of April next, or they will be left in the hands of a Justice for collection.

SARAH E. POTTS.
Feb. 15, 1861.

ELECTION.

AN election for five managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, will be held at the Public House of J. McDonnald, in McConnellsburg on Monday the 4th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

T. B. KENNEDY,
Feb. 15, 1861. President.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF Bedford County for 1860. William Shafer, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford County in account with said County, from the 2nd day of January, 1860, to the 7th day of January, 1861.

TREASURER, DR.

To cash received of collectors:—		
John B. Zook, Liberty	1857	$14 11
Solomon Steel, Hopewell	1858	10 00
John Morgort, Cumb. Valley	"	40 00
George F. Steel, Liberty	"	1 32
Michael Bone, Londonderry	"	24 87
William Carnell, Monroe	"	81 11
Anthony Smith, Napier	"	20 00
William Kirk, St. Clair,	"	78 92
Jared Hanks, Southampton	"	81 00
John B. Fluke, S. Woodberry	"	4 95
Isaac Mengel, Bedford Bor.	1859	250 00
Michael Fetter, Bedford Tp.	"	662 67
Joseph Evans, Broad Top	"	140 00
Michael Diehl, Colerain	"	204 73
Jacob B. Anderson, Cumb. Val.	"	198 57
David Miller, Harrison	"	158 12
William Young, Hopewell	"	133 03½
John Gillespie, Juniata	"	149 00
George Rhoads, Liberty	"	40 00
Levi Carpenter, Londonderry	"	181 25
Philip Snyder, Monroe	"	107 76
Abram Blackburn, Napier	"	427 25
David Fore, Providence East	"	117 00
Jacob Barndollar, Prov. West	"	125 00
Jacob W. Miller, Schellsb'g bor.	"	58 52
John W. Hoover, St. Clair	"	424 00
Adam Shafer, Snake Spring	"	93 60
John Bennett, Southampton	1859	245 64
John Fickes, Union	"	153 72
G. B. Holsinger, Woodberry M.	"	556 79
J. S. Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	"	562 00
A. J. Sansom, Bedford Bor.	1860	282 02
M. Holderbaum, Bedford Tp.	"	367 00
Samuel S. Fluke, Broad Top	"	72 85
Simon Stucky, Colerain	"	125 60
Samuel Boor, Cumb. Valley	"	236 00
Hugh Wertz, Harrison	"	80 00
Wm. Cypher, Hopewell	"	60 00
Leonard Bitner, Juniata	"	65 00
Isaac Kensinger, Liberty	"	90 00
John Wilhelm, Londonderry	"	140 00
Philip Felten, Monroe	"	162 00
Joseph Black, Napier	"	81 00
Wm Lysinger, Prov. E.	"	75 00
D. Ritchey, Prov. W.	"	165 00
John Otto, Schellsburg	"	20 00
Jacob Berkheimer, St. Clair	"	280 00
Joseph Disbrow, Snake Spring	"	128 00
Philip Klingerman, Southampton	"	135 00
Abram Croyle, Union	"	71 05
Rudolph Hoover, Woodbury M.	"	261 00
J. S. Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	"	120 00
Amount received of Samuel Davis		$33 71
Wm. S. Fluke, jury funds		140 02
D. Shuck		1 40
M. M. Peebles, on estrays		8 93
Att'y Mower on judgment against F. Stiffler,		212 40
Amount on unseated lands		353 21
		$9131 62½

CR.

William Schafer, Treasurer of Bedford County, Cr by amount of moneys paid to sundry persons		
Drafts drawn by Commissioners as follows:		
By amounts paid constables for returns, &c.		$263 28
Election board and return judges		789 00
Road and bridge viewers		282 20
Assessments on insurance of Co. buildings		59 70
do do Damages on roads		48 00
Amount paid assessors		226 79
A. J. Baylor, late court crier		26 50
Levi Agnew, cleaning and attending Court House		25 70
Charles Merwine, for putting in cellar and chopping wood		65 00
Joshua Mower repairs to Court House		4 25
Mary Morris, scrubbing commissioner's office, &c.		15 00
John Lesig for spout stones		7 11
Henry Sellers, white washing Court room, &c.		14 00
A. B. Cramer, bill lumber for repairs to Court House		10 40
B. F. Harry, stationery		8 22
John Border, hobbles for prisoners		6 00
H. C. Reamer, oil and paints		9 28
For repairs to public buildings		18 77
D. B Troutman holding inquest on dead body of man unknown		11 97
M. M. Peebles, holding inquest on body found dead		3 71
BY AMOUNT paid County Commissioner's as follows:		
C. Evans,	67 00	
J. Beckley,	78 00	
Wm. Pearson,	62 00	
J. Feightner,	13 00	
	220 00	
By amount paid Commissioners for sale of Poor House property.		
O. E. Shannon	21 00	
Joseph S. Noble,	6 00	
John Nycum	5 00	
	32 00	
John Mower, Esq., salary as attorney to Commissioners for '59 '60.		100 00
Werner Herkens, making cushins for settees in jury box		3 50
Wm. S. Fluke, costs in Commonwealth case, and boarding prisoners		892 03
Reamer & Way, stationery		4 02
Jonathan C. Dicken, borrowed money and interest		636 60
Interest on money borrowed of sundry persons		438 00
Samuel Davis appropriation to Bedford County Agricultural Society.		100 00
For building and repairing bridges		820 75
F. C. Hutter, binding old Dockets for Prothonotary's office		42 25
William S. Haven, new Dockets for Prothonotary's office		27 40
S. H. Tate, Prothonotary's fees		183 71
State Treasurer on deficiency of assessment		752 37
Samuel Radebaugh, costs		3 72
Moneys refunded to collectors		82 39
do do do Simpson		44 18
O. H. Gaither, auditing Prothonotary's account		18 00
G. H. Spang, costs in Commonwealth cases		42 00
J. Stiver, costs in Commonwealth vs. T. O. Mock		81 75
Supporting prisoner in Western Penitentiary		96 22
H. Nicodemus, services as clerk to commissioners		180 00
H. Nicodemus, costs in Commonwealth cases		34 22
B. F. Meyers, printing		273 50
David Over, do		232 25
Premiums on fox scalps		315 89½
Petit jurors		906 23½
Grand do		887 95
Constables attending juries		95 00
Levi Agnew, court crier		45 00
Exonerations and escapes		248 50
Uncurrent money of G. R. Holsinger		5 00
Treasurer's salary		185 00
Levi Agnew attending auditors		2 00
Miscellaneous		55 00
County auditors and clerk		70 00
Balance due county		161 78
		9131 62

STATEMENT of moneys due to the County of Bedford, on the 7th day of January, A. D., 1861.

Abram Snowden, Cumb. Val.	1854	$39 79
J. A. Nicodemus, M. Wood'by	"	78 23
John Dasher, Hopewell	1850	60 56½
John A. Osborne, Broad Top	1857	79 90
James Smith, St. Clair	"	548 04
Lemuel Evans Broadtop	1858	227 08
John Morgret, Cumb. Valley	"	109 24
Solomon Steel, Hopewell	"	225 20
Jared Hanks, Southampton	"	37 23
J. A. Nicodemus, Wood'by M.	"	122 11
Isaac Mengel, Bedford Bor.	1859	91 83
Joseph Evans, Broadtop	"	167 47
J. B. Anderson, Cumb. Valley	"	83 01
David Miller, Harrison	"	44 48
Wm. Young, Hopewell	"	90 00
John Gillespie, Juniata	"	29 03
George Rhoads, Liberty	"	115 44
Levi Carpenter, Londonderry	"	74 72
Philip Snyder, Monroe	"	157 48
A. Blackburn, Napier	"	15 75
David Fore, East Providence	"	66 86
J. Barndollar, W. Providence	"	109 27
J. W. Miller, Schellsburg Bor.	"	16 15
John W. Hoover, St. Clair	"	17 56
John Fickes, Union	"	163 85
J. S. Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	"	157 61
A. J. Sansom, Bedford Bor.	1860	462 40
M. Holderbaum, Bedford Tp.	"	553 62
Samuel S. Fluke, Broad Top	"	319 29
Simon Stucky, Colerain	"	418 85
Samuel Boor, Cumb. Valley	"	816 46
Hugh Wertz, Harrison	"	219 70
William Cypher, Hopewell	"	272 48
Leonard Bitner Juniata	"	331 28
Isaac Kensinger, Liberty	"	91 28
John Wilhelm, Londonderry	"	216 91
Philip Felton, Monroe	"	318 45
Joseph Blackburn Napier	"	506 53
Wm. Lisinger, Providence E.	"	249 65
D. Ritchey. (of L.) Providence W.	"	169 55
John Otto, Schellsburg Bor.	"	86 73
Jacob Berkheimer, St. Clair	"	376 00
Joseph Disbrow, Snake Springs	"	236 87
Philip Clingerman, Southampton	"	324 16
Abram Croyle, Union	"	349 12
Rudolph Hoover, Woodberry M.	"	731 57
J. S. Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	"	555 19
		10034 34½

BEDFORD COUNTY SS.

The undersigned Auditors of said county, do hereby certify, that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts between William Shafer, Treasurer of said county, for the year 1860, as contained in the foregoing statements, and that we have examined the foregoing account of money due to and owed by said county, and that we have found the same to be correct, as witness our hand and seals, this the 7th day of January, 1861.

JAMES C. DEVORE,
DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
Auditors.

ATTEST:
J. W. LINGENFELTER.

REPORT of the Auditors of Bedford County, to the Auditor General, January 7th, 1861. Wm. Schafer, Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Treasurer. DR.

Tax on Real and Personal Estate:

Aggregate amount of said tax outstanding at last settlement	$7662 59
Aggregate amount of said tax assessed for the year 1860	8127 50
Amount received on unseated lands	314 79
Amount due Treasurer Schafer	13½
	$16005 01½

CONTRA. CR.

By amount paid State Treasurer as per receipt	5137 80
Collectors commissions for 1860, and previous years	340 95
Collector's exonerations as per certificate of commissioners	107 37
Paid B. F. Meyers publishing notice to retailers and dealers	3 00
B. F. Meyers, publishing list of retailers	15 00
D. Over, publishing list of retailers	15 00
Levi Agnew, mileage as mercantile appraiser	12 00
Levi Agnew, services as mercantile appraiser	20 62½
Treasurer's commission on 5977.78	59 77
Amount uncollected for the year 1860, and previous years	9993 58
	16005 01½

Statement of money owed by the County of Bedford.

John Sill	2,000 00
Elizabeth Rea	50 00
John Brice	5,000 00
	7,050 00

Retailer's License.

Aggregate amount of said licenses for 1860, as per list furnished by mercantile appraiser	449 00
CR.	
Cash paid State Treasurer	210 00
Treasurer's commission	22 45
Cash paid State Treasurer	216 55
	449 00

Tavern License.

Aggregate amount of said License for the year 1860, as per return of Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions	650 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipts	550 00
Treasurer's commission	32 50
Exonerations of J. A. Snively's license	25 00
Cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt	42 50
	650 00

Eating Houses.

To aggregate amount of said license	110 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer	60 00
Treasurer's commission	5 50
Cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt	44 50
	110 00

Distilleries.

Aggregate amount of said license for 1860	50 00
CR.	
Cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt	47 50
Treasurer's commission	2 50
	50 00

Venders of Spirituous Liquors.

By the quart	75 00
CR	
By cash paid State Treasurer	71 25
Treasurer's commission	3 75
	75 00

Billiard Rooms.

To aggregate amt., of said license for the year 1860	17 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt	16 15
Treasurer's commission	85
	17 00

Ten Pin Alleys.

To aggregate amount of said license	38 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt	36 10
Treasurer's commission	1 90
	38 00

Confectionaries.

Aggregate amount of said license	35 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer	28 75
Treasurer's commission	1 25
Exoneration on P. Devore	5 00
	35 00

Hawkers and Peddlers.

To aggregate amount of said license	8 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer	8 00
	16 00

Banking Houses.

Aggregate amount	10 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer	9 50
Treasurer's commission	50
	10 00

BEDFORD COUNTY SS.

The undersigned, Auditors of said county, do hereby certify, that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, and did audit, and adjust the accounts between William Shafer, Treasurer of said county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, contained in the foregoing statements.

Witness our hands and seals, this 7th day of January, 1861.

JAMES C. DEVORE,
DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN.

Attest:
J. W. LINGENFELTER.
February 8, 1861.

Receipts and Expenditures

OF CHAMBERSBURG & BEDFORD TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY, for the year ending Jan. 7th 1861:

To balance at last settlement,	$8,385 84	By amount expenses,	$4,080 73½
Receipts,	4,951 40	Divi'ds paid since last settlem't,	1,276 12½
		S. Barnhart, j't.	942 68
		Manager's pay,	250 00
		Sec't'y & Treas'r,	100 00
		Bal. in Treas'y,	1,686 70
	$8,337 24		$8,336 24

Unpaid Dividends, 2,183 97.

WM. H. McDOWELL,
Jan. 25, 1861–3t Treasurer.

Notice of Incorporation.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that at the present session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, an application will be made, for the passage of an act to be entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Glamorgan Iron Company," giving such company the privilege of holding lands in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties, and of carrying on the business of manufacturing iron therein, in which bill the undersighed will be the corporators named.

CHARLES WOOD,
SAMUEL ISETT,
R. B. WIGTON,
WM. P. ORBISON,
JOHN FULTON,
L. T. WATSON,
Feb., 1861 Corporators.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having been granted letters of administration on the Estate of Dr M. D. Allison, late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

N. B. I have appointed John S. Schell, Esq., of Schellsburg, to act for me in my absence, and all persons indebted, or having claims against the estate, can settle with him.

W. M. ALLISON,
Feb. 1, 1861. Administrator.

GREAT BARGAINS!

WISHING to reduce our stock low as possible by spring, we will offer every description of

WINTER GOODS

at cost—for cash—Ready made Clothing at half Price—call and see for yourselves!

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Jan. 18, 1861.

Notice of Incorporation.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its present session, for the passage of an act entitled, "An Act to Incorporate the Powelton Coal and Iron Company," empowering said company to hold lands &c., in Bedford and Huntingdon Counties, and that the names of corporators in said company will be Francis Jordan, Samuel J. Reeves, Thomas Biddle, Robert H. Powell, Charles D. Brodhead and William H. Harned.

Feb. 1, 1860.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of James Hinton, late of Napier Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SHADRICK HINTON,
Napier Tp.
J. C. ALY,
Jan. 25, 1861–f Schellsb'r.

One Cent Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in South Woodberry Township, Bedford County, on the 26th ult., Aaron Bose, a boy about eleven years old, bound to me to learn the farming business.—This is to caution any person from trusting or harboring said boy on my account as I will pay no debts of his contracting. The above reward will be paid for his delivery but no thanks.

CHRISTIAN SNOWBERGER.
Feb. 1, 1861.–c

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, living in Middle Woodberry Township, on the Estate of Joseph Keagy, late of said Township, dec'd; all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. D. S. LONGENECKER,
Jan. 11, 1861.* Executor.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

KEROSENE OIL, the best article at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Garlill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Sept. 28, 1860.

ATTENTION RIFLEMEN!

YOU are hereby ordered to meet for Parade, at the Court House, in Bedford on *Friday* the 22d of *February* 1861 at 10 o'clock A. M., in full winter uniform (with plume.) It is desired by the Brigade Inspector, that there be a full turn out; very important business will be laid before the Company on that occasion. By order of the Captain.

GEORGE STIFFLER, O. S.
Jan. 18,

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Mrs. Rebecca Shimer, late of Union Township, dec'd, having been this day granted to the subscriber, residing in said township notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH IMLER,
Feb. 8, 1861–* Administrator.

HATS AND CAPS.

Just received an extensive and varied assortment of Dress, Opera, Embassy and Prince of Wales Hats of beautiful model and fabric, fully up to the progress of the times comprising every variety of pattern, color and quality, from 50 cents up. OSTER & CARN.
Oct. 26, 1860.–2m

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Jonathan Horton are hereby notified that the books, notes, &c., are in the hands of J. W. Lingenfelter for collection and that suit will be brought against all who disregard this notice.

OLIVER HORTON,
Jan. 8, 1861. Adm'r.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's store.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

THE

ONLY PREPARATION

THAT HAS

STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,

AND GROWS MORE AND MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY!

And testimonials, new, and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty.

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 21, 1858.

PROF. WOOD: Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head.—A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependance, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last.—I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless"

Thy friend,
SUSANNAH KIRBY.

Ligonier Noble Co., Indiana, Feb. 5, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect.

Very respectfully, yours,
A. M. LATTA,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Depot, 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers throughout the world.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz; large, medium and small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for three dollars per bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Dec. 7, 1860.–3m

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, all the following described Valuable Real Estate, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County, adjoining land of George Reighard's heirs and Geo. Biddle, containing 215 acres of good limestone land, 155 acres cleared and under fence, and in high state of cultivation the balance being valuable timber—25 acres good meadow. The buildings are a good

Log Dwelling House

good bank Barn, spring house, and other out buildings, also a good Saw Mill, and apple orchard of 200 trees, 150 of which are of the best grafted fruit, and a never failing spring of good water near the door. Also, another tract of 158 acres of timber land, adjoining the above. Also, a tract of Mountain land, containing 273 acres, lying convenient to said farm.

TERMS made to suit purchasers, and one thousand dollars of the 1st payment can remain in the property if desired by the purchaser.

Possession will be given on the 1st day of April next, if sold before the 10th day of March next.—Persons desiring to purchase a valuable farm, at a great bargain, will do well to call upon the undersigned residing on the property.

JACOB BIDDLE.
Feb. 8, 1861.–t

Iron City College

$65.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞ Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,
Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have purchased (Feb. 4, 1861) the following property at Sheriff's Sale, to wit: One Hack, one gray Horse, (blind) one other gray Horse, one riding Saddle, one Bridle, one two horse Sled, one sett of double Harness, one Sleigh, fifteen tons Plaster at Poor House Mill, and ten tuns Plaster at Hopewell, all of which said property I intend to leave with John Nelson, during my pleasure, and hereby caution all persons against interfering with the same.

WM. S. FLUKE.
Feb. 8, 1861.

ATTENTION,

BLACK PLUMED RIFLEMEN!

YOU are hereby ordered to meet for Parade, at the School House, in Schellsburg, on Friday the 22d of Feb. 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in full Winter Uniform (with plume) and with ten rounds of blank cartridge. A full turn out is requested.—By order of the Captain.

WM. J. SMITH, O. S.
Feb. 8, 1861.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.

Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel house and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,

Formerly of Bedford, Pa.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

13. CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly attended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

WANTED!

$8,769 45 CTS.,

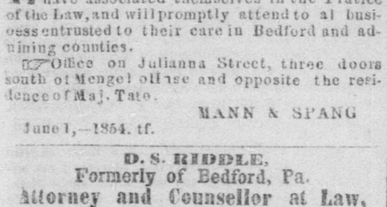
DUE us on our Books the the 1st of January 1861, agreeably to our *terms* of *sale*. We respectfully ask those of our customers having unsettled accounts with us to call and settle the same by *cash* or *note*, the 1st of January 1861, as per *terms* of sale. Those who have no money can settle by giving us their note and thus close their account.

Therefore there can be no excuse for neglecting this important christian obligation.

To those who have taken time by the forelock, and have already settled their accounts, we tender our grateful acknowledgments.

Respectfully,

Dec. 21, 1860.–2m OSTER & CARN.



DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Yonag, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

MRS. S. E. POTTS.

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of

WINTER GOODS,

such as

DRESS GOODS

of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.

Nov. 2, 1860.

GREAT BARGAINS!

TO make room for fall goods, during this month we will sell every description of Summer Goods at cost, for *cash*. Superior French and English Lawns, at half price, and many other goods suitable for Summer use. Call and see.

July 13, 1860. A. B. CRAMER, & CO.

$5.00 REWARD.

THE above amount will be paid to any person finding hair cross, and anchor, gold tipped, by returning the same to H. C. REAMER.

Nov. 16, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's.

Dec 21, 1860.

SHRINER'S

MASTER OF PAIN.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to do good. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 3, 1860.

MR. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.

BEDFORD Nov. 3. 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County. I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. I opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.

LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.–zz

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE late firm of J. REED & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of the firm, with those of the late firm of Reed & Minnich, have been left in the hands of their attorney J. P. Reed, and those of Jacob Reed, for *Settlement and Collection*, and all concerned desiring to save costs, must call immediately and make settlement, as there can be but little delay afforded.

JACOB REED

Will now continue the business on the cash and produce system. He will do business on the "*square*" so that he can sell goods at a *cheaper rate* than ever—he does not wish to charge *cash* and *prompt* customers, with the losses occasioned by non-paying customers—therefore "Cash or Produce" will govern his trade. He now invites his friends and customers to call and examine his splendid new goods—they will be shown with pleasure and disposed of at very light profits.—Just opening and on hand—DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, and all goods kept in a *general store*. *Ladies* can here find all they want for dress or comfort. *Gentlemen* need go no farther, come and examine for yourselves.

Nov. 9, 1860.

FOR SALE.

ONE lot of ground in the town of Clearville, Bedford County, Pa., fronting 60 feet on Main St., and extending back 178 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of B. A. Cooper on the West, and an alley on the East. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling House and Log Stable.

ALSO,

Two Lots in the Town of Rushville, Jasper Co., Iowa, being lots Nos. 13 and 14 in Rail Road addition to said town.

For terms apply to the Editor of this paper.

Sept. 14, 1860.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL AND SEMINARY,

MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

THIS institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, Nov. 5th, 1860. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Holidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches.

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel, $118,00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,
Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.

Nov. 2, 1860.

Allegheny Male

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY,

Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The next session will commence on January 22, 1861. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

W. W. BRIM,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Dec. 21, 1860.

Duff's College

FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURG, PA.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by the Legislature.

NEARLY 6000 STUDENTS, from nearlye State in the Union, have been educated business, it being the only College of the kind in the United States conducted by an experienced merchant.

Our Junior Principal, Wm. H. Duff, has just been awarded, by our State and other Fairs, *Eight First Premiums* for Business and Ornamental Penmanship, over competitors called the best penmen in the country. Samples of his Business and Ornamental Writing, a circular of 50 pages, and an elegant engraving, mailed, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps.

For sale by book-sellers, Harper's Enlarged Edition of DUFF'S BOOK KEEPING, 222 pages, $1,50, awarded *Four Silver Medals*, and sanctioned by the Chamber of Commerce and American Institute of New York, as the best published.

DUFF & DUNCAN'S new and elegantly engraved School Copy Books, six numbers, 24 pages, fine cap paper, 90 cents per dozen: Semi Edition, $1 per dozen, J. S. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia W. G. JOHNSTON & Co., Pittsburgh.

DUNCAN'S GEMS of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, crown quarto, $5, post-paid from the College.

Address: P. DUFF & SONS,
Principals.

☞Buy your scholarship in town. Colleges that send them abroad cannot sell them at home, where they are known.

Nov. 9, 1860.–zz

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

Every Day Brings Something New!

ANOTHER NEW FIRM!

FERGUSON & LINE,

AT the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates.

Their *Shoe Department* contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Woman and Children.

They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at ONE PRICE for everybody.

Sept. 7, 1860.

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit and gum candies, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH,

July 20, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Nov. 9, 1860.

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Roble, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is modgrated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book	$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain	4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book	2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book	1
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians	$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co.

No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.

May 4, 1860.

GOOD NEWS.

THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. Also, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS,

A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.

ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.

GROCERIES!

This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

April 13, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860. SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.

June 29, 1860.

EXTRA good white wine vinegar, the best pickling vinegar in use, at

OSTER & CARN'S

July 27, 1860.

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Lindseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

April 13, 1860.

STILL CHEAPER, only 18¾ per doz. for good Macekral, at OSTER & CARN'S.

May 4, 1860.

A lot of pure Maple Sugar, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

BLASTING Powder, and safety fuse, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Medicines.

A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notority or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.

In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.

In *rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver compiaints, jaundice, nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats*, and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generally permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.

The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.

Feb. 17, 1860.

GROCERY

AND

CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 1, 1859.–zz

PRIVATE SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer at Private Sale, the Farm on which Perry G. Trout now resides, late the property of John W. Hammer, dec'd, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, containing 203 acres and allowance, nearly all under fence, and in a good state of cultivation; about 160 acres cleared. About 100 acres are good creek-gravel slate land, best quality for wheat; balance meadow and upland. The improvements are a good two-story

LOG HOUSE,

well plastered and finished, with an excellent well of water at the door, good double hewed Log Barn, tenant house, and necessary outbuildings. Also two good apple orchards of grafted fruit thereon, and a good sugar camp, from which five to six hundred pounds of sugar can be made every year.

This property is on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown, 12 miles from Bedford, and one mile west of Spring Mill, and is convenient to churches and schools.

For further particulars, address

G. D. TROUT,
Alum Bank P. O., Bedford Co., Pa.

Jan. 4, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermaterrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

Nov. 16, 1860.–zz

GRAND OPENING OF NEW FALL

AND

WINTER GOODS

AT

CHEAP SIDE, BEDFORD, PENN'A.

THE undersigned have just opened a large and handsome line of new and fashionable DRESS GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, ready made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glass, China and Queensware, Fresh Groceries, Spices, &c. which for quality and price cannot be surpassed in Bedford.

Having been selected from the best houses in Philadelphia, and purchased at very low prices, we will engage to sell as low as the lowest for cash or produce only. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing. No trouble to show goods.

OSTER & CARN.

Oct. 5, 1860.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

JUST received a fresh supply of groceries, such as Sugars at 9, 10, 11 and 12 cents, prime Rio Coffee at 17 and 18 cents, Molasses and Syrups of all kinds, fresh Teas of all varieties.

Oct. 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN.

Everybody should use Trinders London Honey Soap. It is the best in use for rendering the skin fair, soft, and smooth. For sale by

OSTER & CARN.

May 18, 1860.

IF you want cheap ready made clothing, call at Oster & Carn's cheap side, vests from $1,00 up business and over coats from $3,50 up.

Oct 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

Nov 9, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,

(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-end gines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

April 13, 1860.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Our present stock is very complete, and we respectfully invite our friends and customers, to call and examine quality and prices.

Cash, or prompt six months buyers, may expect, and will be offered greater bargains than ever before—all kinds of country produce wanted.

A. B. CRAMER, & CO.

Oct. 26, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Aaron Good, late of Napier Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to him at the residence of the dec'd, on the 17th of January inst., and those having claims will present them for settlement at the same time. If the subscriber is not called on at the time above specified, James Allison, Esq., residing in said township, is authorized to make settlements, and receive moneys due the estate.

WM. ZIMMERMAN,
Jan. 4, 1860–f* Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LET